Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & Co.
the attention of buyers to their stock of
SUMMER DRY GOODS.
No. 12 Courtland-st., and
Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

A VILE CONUNDRUM.—Some one has sent us

BEEDE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding light-ness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a Gouleman's Dross Hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of wentilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country, it is made of every variety of style and color—black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

(Sole Patentee), No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, Frence Felts, &c.

STRAWS. - KNOX has his counters literally covered with fabrics for Gentlemen's Summer Hars, con-consistence among which are Leghorns, Panamas, Senett and control Hats, at all prices. Visit Knox's, No 212 Broatway.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, call on Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the best Boston and New-York isstruments, who is now selling an em-tine stock of superior Planos and Mationross at greaty en-thosed prices. Good Planos to rent. Reat allowed on purchase, for said on monthly payments.

FANCY HATS .- Parents should select HATS for their children at KNOX's Great Establishment, No. 242 Broadway, for his selection is remarkably extensive, and his prices-may we say it l- are disgustingly cheap.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and othe Safes-hance the name "Champion." Their triumple the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. For safe at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st. Now-York.

5. C. Herring & Co.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article
has the name of
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT
On every spool.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole mis and Rotal departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer Chorn iso, and their Custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassimerres, Vestings, Coarings as. at Nos 258, 258 and 250 Broadway.

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARPETINGS.

PRIERON & HUMPHREY.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
Ars solitog rich Velvet Carpeting from 31 to 14 per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 3 to 10 per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7 to 30 per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7 to 30 per yard.
Rich Hussyl Superfine, from 6 to 30 per yard.
Rich Hussyl Superfine, from 6 to 30 per yard.
Old Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low
for cash.
PRIERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

СНЕАР-СНЕАР-СНЕАР-СНЕАР-СНЕАР-

ELEGANT CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSHERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver. Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting. CANTRELL'S EMPORIUM, No. 336 Bowery.

LADIES' GAITERS, 12/ avd 14/.
CHILDERN'S SHORS IN great variety.
WEDDISG, PARTY AND OPERA SHOES.
CANTRELL'S EXCELSION SHOES.
No. 336 Bowery.

COMFORT .- The French Felt HAT, soft and

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S WIGS — HARL-DYE — WIGS. — DATCHELON. Wigs and Tournes have improvements pseudier to their nouse They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bes

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have great pleasure in starting that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our Sewing Macsines, faster than over, concluding all the admirable improvements. Inferior sawing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

KNOX'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, - Bright in appearance, light in weight, elegant in style, unrivaled is manufacture and low in price—this matchies fabric is be intro duced at No. 212 Broadway THIS DAY. See it.

GENIN'S LABIES' AND JUVENILE BAZAAR-LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY—In this department the Beasar is confessedly unrivaled. The especial attention of Is-lies is directed to the new Spring and Summer assortment received by the late stommers, comprising every article of Under citching coming under the issue of Hosiery, of all qualities and even suitable for Ledies, Misses and Boys. Genin's Bazzar No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PEARL CASSIMERE HAT.—This exceed inmy genteel Har, designed for Summer wear, is now ready a KROX'S popular Establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Futurest. Call and make your selection.

THREE-PLY LINES COLLARS.-Every desira bis patteru on hand and made to order. Also, superior read made SHIRTS, all sizes, warranted. Wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

CLIREHUGH'S WIGS AND TOUPEES, with the newly invented skin seams. Wig wearers who study style quality, comfort and economy, should call and satisfy them as yes that these wigs are real heads of hair. Factory No. 16: Fulfonet, corner of Broadway.

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE .-Every person can now make this delightful and healthy Bever-age by naing Kaarp's Concentrated Extract of Roots. A 25-cent bottle will make 10 gallons. A more healthy and pleasant beverage is not known. General Depot No. 362 Hudson-st.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST .- HATS manufactured for use during these months can only be found at Knox's, of really superior excellence at law prices. For proof of this visit has a stablishment. No. 212 Broadway.

Dr. Allcock's Plasters, from their peculiar p. DT. ALLCOCK S. PLASTERS, ITOM their peculial qualities and usechanical arrangement of ingredients, preduce a gonial warmth on the parts to which they are applied, ofter giving relief at once. In Asthma, in Pains and Tigatness of the Cheat, they are unrivaled. In Lumbage and Chronic Rheums tism, they give ease when all other local applications have failed in Sprains, Bruises and Affections of the Khineys, they are be yet all praises. Recommended by all physicians who are acquainted with their warming, deable and prome qualities hold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Cs., No. 13 Canalast. Bismersh Building; at BURKTON'S Bookstores, Nos. 28 Sowers and 241 Hudson at ; by Mis. HAYES, No. 175 Faiton at Booklyn, and by Druggists generally.

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS .- Received per steamship Barcelona, and other late arrivals, the largest assortment
Paus-made Sorr Hars ever offered for sale in America. The
cor.ct, quality and style are expressly adapted to desilement
west. Paris Silk Hars per R. L. Lane just opened.

LEARY & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE! For ENLISH CARPETS— Superb Volvets, 11 per yard. Elegant Brussels, 7,6 per yard. HIRAW ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY.

Cassimere Business Suits complete, \$10, \$12 6: and \$16: Black Cloth Coars, fashionably out and beautifold made, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$6, \$9, \$10 to \$18; beautifold More Antique Vests, \$3: Spring Vests, \$1.20 and \$2 Castinger Pasts, \$1.50, \$2.6, \$2.50, \$3 to \$5.51.

Evass's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

The tune has changed; the cry is COSTAR, COSTAR, COSTAR, COSTAR, COSTAR'S EXTENSISATOR. It is the only article that the third that the third

OAK HALL!-CLOTHING!-Oak Hall has had many in itstors. Like all great and popular things, it has given bith to the jealousy of all who cannot compete with it. Cak Hoir, at Nos. 34 and 26 Futonest, still remains, however, the great Chorness Deror of New York, where you can get any arr die of Chething ready under in the latest style of fashion, or have any made to order of the best quality at prices to suit purchasers.

POTICHOMANIE -- POTICHOMANIE. -- Presente FOTTCHOMANIE—FOTTCHOME PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly LAKSE KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub with plees of financi and the stains forthwith disappear. Can ewin immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to can 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

EA, COFFEE AND SUGAR .- Unquestionably the EA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—Unquestionably the process of the consumption at molecte prices, is the BOWKEY TEA WAREHOUSE. No. 113 BOWRY, or at the Corresponding to the Warehouse. These well-known establishments are identical in the daystem of management, and by contining themselves to the theory articles, possess advantages over soors retailing a winty too well known to need comment. Please examine between the continuous statement of the processing. A. B.—The Bowery Ten Warehouse is located body Grand at No. 113. East side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Glant" in the window who surprises well by the "Little Glant" in the window who surprises well by the "Little Glant" in the window who surprises when the prince of this carabilishment with fresh ground Codee, in quantity of the action of the control of

CRIST DORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES ad problement shore all competition. A suite of elegant sale appresents for applying his famous DYE, the greatest oddy artist of its kind thoughout the world. His new is of Wits and TOUPERS are perfection itself. Wholesale tread a Cristadono's, No. 6 Aster House.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of un-phesiant facts. Four first-premium silver medals and a United Surveyed as worked, as being the best in the market, For soils by the Druggias generally and bolomais by the man-bet with the property of the property of the property of the pro-tocologies. T. J. Huyaband, Philadelphia

NEW AND EXCLUSIVE—FASHIONS FROM INDIA.

GENIN THIS DAY introduces his East India Summer Hat, a straw fabric of unequaled beauty, of which he has secured the monopoly for the present season. The East India Hat not reases marked advantages over all other Hats of vegetable materials which have ever been imported into the United States. In point of lightness it stands alone. Fisced in the scales In point of lightness it stands alone. Fisced in the scales In point of lightness it stands alone. Fisced in the realism which the finest leghorn, chy, firstwo or grass fabric, it would sanitate in the land or on the head. The texture of the braid is either in the land or on the head. The texture of the braid is the stand dubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers Fraille as the Hat can doubt that it is the beau ideal of coloniers frail that and the strain of the strain of the material and a standard outside of his establishment, the prices, in accordance with his proverbial policy, will be found extremely gently and the strain of the

THE WHITE CASSIMERE HAT .- Four Dollars is Knox's charge for this splendid fabric, designed expressly for Summer wear. Call, examine and make a purchase at once at No. 212 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT

Of
THIRTY-THREE YEARS STANDING.
While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage,
we would again invite attention to
THEOLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery,
Where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied

Hostery and Under-Garments.

A. Raskin & Co.

THE HAIR .- To prevent its being bald, and to THE HAIR.—10 prevent its being baid, and exept it glossy and soft, use Bogles's crueserstated Hyperion Figure. Should its color be unpleasing, Bogles's Electric Hair Dyr, will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Bogles's Balts of Cytherra and unrivaled. For shaving use Bogles's Amole. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, Wm. Bogles, Boston; and may be had in this city of Barnes & Park, F. Rushton; Heggman, Clark & Co.; Ring, Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair grow on Baid Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th sentury. For a tollet article it is experior. 40,000 bottles sold the last six mouths in New-England. Prepared from a recipe brought from Andalusia, Spain, by J. H. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by Barns & Park.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH .- Dr. Prince, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 10 Brooklyny. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism. Neuralgis, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION SPLENDID BARGAINS:—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FURGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT .- A stock of BOYS Chorning, unequaled in variety, elegance and chespiness in this city, and of the very latest styles, is now attracting parents to P. L. ROGER'S Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau str., where every species of Men's and Boys' Appare imay be obtained ready made or to order at prices that will suit the purses of the most economical.

A DRESS HAT FOR WARM WEATHER .- For th's article of coatume go to KNox's, No. 212 Breadway. He is acknowledged as the Hatter, and his stock is larger and more attractive than ever.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
No. 56 Majden-lank, (up stars.) New York,
Others for Sale

FRENCH PORCELAIN

Dinner, Tea and Tollet Sets, white gilded and decorated; Porcelain Vases, Statuettes and Card Trays, in great variety; Gilt
Shell Work, China Ware, Terrs Cotta Articles, &c. Also,
Cut-Glass Ware,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as Water Goblets, Champagne
and other Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Dishes, Finger-Bowis,
Celery Vases, Decanters and Wine-Bottles of different colors,
engraved and pisla. Also, the largest assortment of
Jugs, and Vases, to be found in the city.

Jugs, and Vasce, to be found in the city.

The French China Ware sold in sets or separate pieces.

Glass Ware Engraved to order of any desired pattern.

Dinner Sets decorated and imported to order on commiss.

WM. G. BROWN wishes to inform the public that he has re-opened the old establishment, No. 231 Greenwich at, with a superior assortment of Window Shades and Paper Hargings, Gilt Cornices, Band Pins, Braided Bands, Tassels, Loops, Window Draperies, Table and Floor Old-citch. N. B.—Skades of every description made to order and put up by a competent workman. No. 231 Greenwich at, between Murray and Robinson.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.-BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane at., invite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their mense Stock of American and European PATENT MEDICINES.

by far the largest nesc proprietor's prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particulatention past to this branch of the Drug business. Orders Edited and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.

BANKE & PARK, New York, Cincinnati

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-NATURE'S GREAT ALLY To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease, by revitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 29 Maidenlane, New York, and No. 248 Strand London; and by all Drugstate, at 25c., 62]c. and \$1 per box.

RUPTURE.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATRAT RADICAL CURETRESS References as to its superiority: Professor VALENTINE MOTT WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CAROCHAN. Open from M. ID. 19 p. m. MARSH & Co., No. 24 Maiden-lane.

HOSTETTER.

ach Bitters. They are particularly adapted to the delicity constitution of females. It requires no extra etimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Hotel-keepers and Drugglets. Barnes & Park Mr. 364 Broadway, New-York; Hostetter, Smith & Co. Cheimsteit; and Mrs. Hayes, Broadlyn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe. We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. R. wal contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office.

Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock. The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post-Office in this city at 10] o'clock this forenoon.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNK can be left with the following Agents: Panis-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. London-A. Richter, No. 19 Catharine street,

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

-Mr. Charles W. Elliott of this city, has nearly impleted the preparation of a "New-England Histhe adoption of the Federal Constitution. The work s written chiefly from cotemporary documents, and is intended to exhibit the principles and ideas which inspired the movement of the Pilgrims as well as to present a faithful record of the events which signalized their annals. It is to be comprised in two volumes, and will probably make its appearance early in the ensuing season.

-"The Seven Last Years of the Life of Mr. Clay," is a work soon to be issued by Bowes & Co., from the pen of Calvin Colton. We understand that it will contain a large number of interesting letters from Mr. Clay and others, hitherto unpublished.

-Messrs. Dix, Edwards & Co. have in press a book by Mrs. Farnham narrating the experiences of her life in California, whither she went a year or more after the first gold discovery. It will make a volume of

some 400 pages. -Count Gurowski is engaged upon a work to be entitled "Europe and America," discussing and comparing the social as well as the political aspects of the Old and New World. It will be published next

-We are informed that Dr. Henry Clapp, jr., instend of being a there assistant in the forthcoming translation of Fourier, is really the translator of that work.

Winter.

Missouri,-Francis P. Blair, it., is a candidate for longress, not in the Jefferson City District, as The Telegraph reported, to fill the seat in the present House vacated by the death of the Hon. John G. Müller, but in the St Louis District, now represented

by the Hon. Luther M. Kennett (K. N.) Prof. J. M. Wisks is the "American" candidate for Corgress in the Vth District, against the Hon. Jones

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

The Senate yesterday, after a statement by Gen. Wilson, on motion of Mr. Seward, resolved to raise a Select Committee on the outrage perpetrated by Brooks of S. C. on Mr. Sumner; but took care not to place the mover, nor any other Free-Soil Senator, on the Committee, which is composed of Messrs. Case of Mich., Allen of R. L., Dodge of Wis., Pearce of Md., and Geyer of Mo. Several of these are moderate and generally fair men. Though they were guilty of gross discourtesy to Gov. Seward and unfairness toward the minority, we are not sorry that the majority have taken the undivided responsibility.

In the House, Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio moved a preamble and resolution reciting the reported facts in regard to the attack on Mr. Sumner, and moved an investigation. The Southern members resisted, and raised the point of order, which the Speaker ruled against them, and the House, on appeal, sustained the Chair. The preamble was then so modified as to omit the name of Mr. Keitt, and passed under the Previous Question-Yeas, 93; Nays, 68. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Allison of Pa. [who declined, and Mr. Pennington of N. J. was substituted, Cobb of Ga., Greenwood of Ark., and Spinner of N Y., such Committee. Adjourned to Monday.

The Republican County Convention met last night and elected a strong delegation to the State Convention at Syracuse. Resolutions were adopted in reference to recent outrages upon Free Speech, and much excitement was manifested in the matter of the attack upon Senator Sumner.

The exciting trial of John Fox at New-Brunswick, for the murder of John Henry, near that city in December last, closed last evening-the eleventh day of the trial. He was convicted of murder in the first degree. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

We give in another column a letter from the originator of the plan of facilitating the delivery of letters in California, which we noticed a few days since. We approved the plan, but insisted that the expense should be borne by Government, and suggested plans for accomplishing the same thing which Mr. Wood proposes to do upon what he calls "a self-sustaining principle," which simply means sustaining itself by an increased tax upon letterwriters, without calling upon the Post-Office Department for funds. Until Government will de what it can and should do, we wish all success to Mr. Wood and his enterprise on private account.

For additional testimony before the Committee of Investigation into Frauds at the elections in Kansas, see second page.

-See same page for a letter from Turkey.

The assault on Senator Sumner reverberates through the land, causing throughout the Free States the intensest excitement and indignation. Other men have been as causelessly assailed, and as wantenly, if not as savagely, beaten; but the knocking down and beating to bloody blindness and unconsciousness of an American Senator while writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber is a novel illustration of the ferocious Southern spirit. It carries home to myriads of understandings nore vivid, if not a wholly original perception, of the degradation in which the Free States have consented for years to exist. The degradation was as real years ago, but never before so palpable as now. When a citizen of a Northern State so thoroughly subservient to the Slave Power as Edward Everett could be opposed in the Senate and well nigh rejected as Minister to England, because he had once, under the pressure of a strong local feeling, avowed, as a candidate for Congress, some abstract opposition to Slavery, it was high time for the North to unite in declaring that this sort of inquisition must be stopped-that, so long as devotion to Slavery was not made a barrier to Executive station, devotion to Freedom should not be. But the North has always lacked manly selfassertion, especially in the Senate, where a majority of her nominal representatives voted, only a few weeks since, to kick out the petition of Free Kansas for admission, on some paltry pretext of informality, and surrender her citizens to the unchecked brutalities and inflamed indignation of the Border Ruffiane

The beating of private citizens or the butchery of Irish waiters by the Southern Oligarchy, have made no impression on the public mind at all comparable in breadth or vividness with that which has been and will be produced by the assault of which Mr. Sumner has been the victim. Widely known in both hemispheres as among the first of American scholars and orators, his career as a Senator has conferred renown even on the glorious commonwealth of which he is the foremost representative. Elected as the champion of no interest, no clique, no party, but simply of the great idea of Impartial Freedom, he has been eminently faithful to his high calling. Nobody could infer from his votes or speeches that he was ever, in the party sense, a Whig or a Democrat; but no one can doubt that he is an earnest and fearless contemner of Slavery. But four years in public life, he has already done much to redeem the term Abolitionist from the unmerited odium which an age of base! ness, self-seeking and infidelity to Revolutionary tradition and Republican principle has contrived to cast upon it. He has elevated the range and widened the scope of Senatorial debate, summoning Poetry and Literature to the elucidation of the gravest and dryest political propositions while by careful preparation and a finished orstory he has attracted thousands to hear and to consider elemental truths with the enunciation of which the corrupt and servile atmosphere of the Federal metropolis has been agitated far too seldom. There is no man now living who within the last five years has rendered the American People greater service or won for himself a nobler fame than Charles

It is high time that this People should take a stand not only against the immediate perpetrators of ruffian assaults but against their confederates and apologists in public lue and in the Press. As long as words sincerely spoken can be pleaded as an apology for blows, we shall be regarded by impartial observers as barbarians-and justly so regarded. So long as our truly civilized and refined communities succumb to the rule of the barbarian elements in our political system, we must be judged by the character and conduct of our accepted masters. The youth trained to knock down his human chattels for "insolence"-that is, for any sort of resistance to his good pleasure-will thereafter

thwart his wishes no matter whether they be Irish waiters or New-England Senators. Once udmit the idea of the predominance of brute forceof the right of individual appeal from words to blows-and human society becomes a state of war, diversified by interludes of fitful and bollow truce. And they who, as legislaters, editors, public speakers, or in whatever capacity, suggest apologies for ruffian assaults, or intimate that words can excuse them, make themselves partners in the crime and the infamy.

Mr. Buchanan is evidently making headway toward the Cincinnati nomination for President, by virtue not of his own strength, but of the weakness and odiousness of his rivals. There is nothing in his character or history in which popular enthusiasm could be aroused or popular interest awakened. Originally a zealous Federalist, and twice elected to Congress as such after he had become an active Jacksonian, it will be hard to make any but the blindest and most besotted devotees of party believe that Democracy requires them to support him rather than his Republican competitor. A Slavery Restrictionist in 1820, and in 1850 so devoted to the Compromise line of 360 30 that he urged its extension to the Pacific, it will be very hard to make any believe that he is really, heartily in favor of the new Southern doctrine that Slavery has a constitutional and indefeasible right to plant itself in any Territory of the Union, and that the Federal Government must protect and maintain it there so long as it shall remain a Territory. He will subscribe to this or any other monstrous assumption that the Slave Oligarchy which makes or mars Democratic aspirants to the Presidency shall see fit to insist on; but he will know better all the time, and will not really like the prescribers any more for the merciless exaction. Coveting their wages, he will be compelled to do their work: but he will not the less regard their service as anything else than perfect freedom.

Very far from popular in himself, Mr. Buchanan is yet strong to-day in the weakness of those con spiring to crush him at Cincinnati, and we shall not be surprised at his nomination. The groundswell runs strongly in his favor; not that he is loved more but hated less than his competitors. The rank and file of the Democratic party, while constrained by party exigencies to stand by the Nebraska policy, do not the less perceive that it has exposed them to sweeping and needless disasters. Say what they may of the secret machinations of Know-Nothingism as the cause of their reverses, they know very well that these would have availed nothing had not the Nebraska bill disaffected and demoralized the masses throughout the Free States. "Foreigners" were just as unpopular four or fourteen years before as they were in '54 or are now; but anti-Foreignism could never have shaken the Democratic ascendancy in New-Hampshire, Illinois or Pennsylvania prior to the passage of the Nebraska bill. It is well to look the facts square in the face; and it is the simple truth that it was not really Nativism but Nebraskaism that paralyzed and for a time broke down

the Democratic party throughout the Free States. Now, of the Nebraska policy, Pierce and Douglas are the leading representatives, and the Democratic aspirants who have lost Governorships, seats in Congress, or even county or township offices, by reason of the popular revolt against the Nebraska bill, don't want to support either of the architects of their downfall for next President. They will go whomsoever may be nominated, for the sake of the party and their own position and prospects in it; but they don't want to fight the Nebraska battle over again, in the person of either of the con-spicuous engineers of the mischief of 1854. Herein is the secret of Buchanan's apparent strength, after his repeated defeats in former National Conventions. It may, or may not, suffice to nominate him, but it will pretty certainly suffice to beat both Pierce and Douglas. In fact, we consider Pierce virtually beaten already-hors de combat, as the French say-and Douglas only strong enough to prevent Buchanan's nomination until an effort can be made to rally and re-form the broken Nebraska squadrons around Hunter, Rusk or Brodhead.

The progress of Civilization and that of the Iron manufacture are substantially identical. The races that do not produce Iron are barbadans; the nations or tribes that do not require and consume it are

savages. Let this metal be blotted out of existence to-morrow, and mankind must inevitably retrograde to a condition little if at all superior to that of the Britons when Cæsar landed on their coast, or the Aboriginal Americans when Columbus first sought these shores. Arts, sciences, refinement, laws, manners, religion, polity, all would suffer disastrous eclipse from the loss of this tenacious and rigid, yet ductile and plastic material.

As Iron is the most necessary, so is it the most universal of minerals. There is hardly a corner of the globe in which the ore is not abundantly imprisoned in the rocks or imbedded in the soil. Providence seems to have designed that every people should not only consume Iron but produce it, and thus enlighten and stimulate every other nation in the good work of cheapening the process and improving the results of Iron-making. And though Iron is Iron the world over, yet there are such diversities in the character and qualities of its ores as to render each variety necessary to others, and all conducive to human well-being. Though Great Britain produces immensely more in quantity than all Northern Europe, she cannot do without the product of the Swedish and Russian ores. Our own Housatanic Valley and Lake Champlain products, though limited in quantity, are peculiar and admirable in quality, and for certain uses are nearly indispensable. That of Lake Superior is hardly yet known, but it is likely to prove of especial and exceeding value. Doubtless other varieties, of diverse properties but not inferior worth, will be discovered as Iron-making is extended; for as yet three-fourths of the ore-beds within the boundaries of the Union are practically if not atterly unknown. If Great Britain could and would supply us for nothing with as many tuns of her native Iron as we would consume, on the single condition that we should never make any for ourselves, but keep our ore-beds unopened, it would be a great, a fatal mistake on our part to accept the offer. Not merely a sufficiency of something called Iron, but an abundance of all possible kinds and qualities of Iron, is essential to the progress of civilization and the well-being of mankind.

Iron is now relatively one of the cheapest of metals, costing from about a cent a pound in its crudest and lowest estate, (pig.) at the points of its cheapest production, up to five or six cents per pound for its purest and rarest qualities. In its refined and carbonized form of Steel, it was not long since worth twenty-five cents per pound at retail in this country; but the cost of the Steelmaking processes has been rapidly reduced by re-

hardly double the value of the better qualities of Iron. New steel-making processes several of them originating in this country-have recently been patented and are now being reduced to practice, by which it is believed that the price of Steel will be still further reduced and the qualities essentially improved. How any one of these processes may succeed, we know not; but there is great inherent probability that Bar Iron may within a lifetime be converted into Steel at least as cheaply, pound for pound, as Pig is now transformed into Bar. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a practical and successful

irenmaster of New-Jersey, recently read before our Geographical and Statistical Society a paper on "The Statistics and Geography of the Production of Iron," which has very properly been printed at the request of that Society. We propose to use its leading facts in a series of brief articles on Iron, while we deduce therefrom such lessons as they seem to us forcibly to inculcate. We do not imply by this that Mr. Hewitt's deductions are essentially unsound; but there is a want of directness and point in his dealing with the subject which is to our mind most unsatisfactory. He seems not so much to misapprehend the bearing of the facts he collects and marshals, as to avoid a frank avowal of his convictions; and, as Secretary Guthrie urges the policy of Protection under the name of Free Trade, so Mr. Hewitt points to the same end under the mask of a zeal for impartial revenue duties. But let us postpone discussion for a view of the material facts The production of Iron is older than History; but the early processes were so rude and inefncient that the product, unless in the crudest form

and of the poorest quality, was so costly as to be of very limited use. Homer unconsciously attests the extreme rarity and value of Iron in his day, and Alexander received from Porus as a most precious gift a piece of Indian iron weighing forty pounds. Cast iron can only be traced back to the 13th century of our era. Previously, the ore and charcoal were placed in alternate layers in a rude oven, and there smelted by a blast injected by a bellows worked by hand. Even so late as 1740, the total annual product of England was but 17,350 tuns, made by 59 furnaces at the rate of 294 tuns per annum to each furnace-say one tun per furnace for each working day. Mr. Hewitt estimates the entire annual product of Europe at that time at 100,000 tuns, 60,000 of which were made in Sweden and Russia, and one half of this exported to England. The total consumption of Iron in England at that day, (only 116 years ago, or since the birth of some persons yet living), was not 15 pounds per head per annum, and that of all Europe but two pounds per head. The whole human race did not then annually require or produce so much as one pound of Iron per head. Now Mr. Hewitt produces data showing an annual production of screnteen pounds per head for the whole buman family, or Seven Millions of tuns in the aggregate, of which Great Britain produces rather more than one-half, and consumes at least onefourth. The total product of 1856 is estimated by Mr. H. from imperfect data as follows:

Great Britain...3,585,000 United States...1,000,000 France 650,000
Belgium 255,000
Russia 300,000
Sweden & Norw 179,500 Prussia..... 600,000 Germany (bal. of) 200,000 300.000 Austria Asia, Africa and America, outside of the United

States, may possibly raise this aggregate to 7,000,-000 tuns. The annual production and consumption of the

everal countries is estimated as follows:		
	Produces per head, the	Consum per head
Great Britain	287	144
United States		117
Belgium		70
France		60
Sweden and Norway		30
Germany, includ'g P	russia, 50	50
Austria	124	15
Russia		10
Switzerland		22
Spain	41	. 5

The rest of the world too little to be computed. The intimate relations of Iron to industrial progress and efficiency, as exhibited by this table, need here only be suggested.

We must reserve comments for a future

The peace just secured to Europe promises to inaugurate a new epoch for the Continent. The rage for speculation there is united to the spirit for industrial and material development, and is spreading rapidly over the various States. Such an impulse, which, when normal, is always healthy, seems likely in the present case to turn into an epidemic disease. It originated with the celebrated Parisian Crédit Mobilier, or general institution for stock jobbing. Not only capitalists, bankers, and various orders of speculators by trade, have precipitated themselves into it, but even the aristocracy throw in their estates and lead the crowd by investing all they can lay hand on. In France, Austria, and Spain, the Crédit Mobilier has become a reality, and is in operation. In Italy, Germany, and Sweden, it is projected and discussed. In Germany, especially, associations for its introduction start up in every direction-in greater and smaller States, in commercial and industrial cities-all, too, with comparatively large capitals. Whatever be the wealth accomulated in Europe, it seems to be largely invested in this new channel. We shall likewise, in all probability, hear of some similar schemes introduced or attempted in Russia.

The Prussian Government, as we have already mentioned, alarmed at the speculating fever, has forbidden the establishment of a Crédit Mobilier within that Kingdom; but, on the other hand, it has determined that the existing institutions of credit shall henceforth be more easy and clastic in lending money to landowners, manufacturers, and all kinds of industrials. In Hanover, the conservative members of the Legislature have earnestly implored the Minister to preserve the country from the tornado, and to refuse a sanction to all such companies. The decision of the Governments of Saxony and Bavaria, in both of which countries several companies are already subscribed for, are not known; but most probably they will imitate the example of Prussia. The modern John Law who established the original Association of Paris, has proposed to the Neapolitan Government to plant one at Naples with a capital of twelve million dollars. The institution was to construct railroads and other means of communication; cultivate lands, principally the plains of Apulia; open harbors, own steamers-in a word, take into its hands the principal part of the enterprise of the country. The proposition, however, was too much for the authorities. Such colossal schemes frightened them; the permission was refused on the ground that with it very little would remain for the Government itself to do. But that would have been a blessing for the ill-fated country. knock down and beat other human beings who cent discoveries and improvements, until Steel is which, apart from the tyrannic forms of its polity, is oppressed a ith a most infamous internal administration. Any a cheme that would remove power from efficial band at Naples would be a supres benefit. A worse set of leeches does not exist; while if any country could be turned into a terrestrial paradise by the invision of order, capital and enterprise, it is Naples.

. Some time since we gave an outline of the Crédit Mobilier of Austria. Though the original scheme came to Vienna from Paris, the natives got the start of the foreigners, and the Company was wholly formed of Austrians. In Spain the French capitalists were admitted, but several Spaniards joined them.

Doubtless many a European State needs only the life-giving impulse of capital and industry to bring into action and expansion her various resources, at & pass from filth and poverty to cleanliness and prosperity. This is especially the case with the Roman States-Naples and Spain. Though the Crédit Mobilier will create a new monopoly succeeeding the Government one, still the awakened spirit and action of the people, caused by this new agent, must prove a benefit. Such material amelioration will precede social and political change. Nevertheless, the caution of certain States, especially Germany, where a considerable industrial development already exists, is worthy of commendation. This caution is the more commendable as late accounts from Paris indicate a high money fever. Notwithstanding the business exhaustion which succeeds such over excitement-notwithstanding the rich made beggars and the beggars made rich by these bubbles-should an explosion take place, still an impulse to enterprise and industry will have been given. Besides, any shock destructive of a part or of the whole of the unsound and unwholesome European society may contribute to emancipate the poor proletarian masses; and, therefore, we hail such speculations. The Journal of Commerce comments with exem-

plary mildness on the ruffianly assault on Mr. Sumner. It declares that "this disgraceful affair finds, in our view, no sufficient apology in the cir-"cumstances which occasioned it." Such is the condemnation with which this organ of commercial Christianity regards this unexampled outrage. But, as if fearful that even this degree of censure might compromise its good fame, The Journal proceeds to qualify it by a countervailing declaration. "At the same time," continues that print, "we would be the last to countenance the wholesale denunciation and bitter personalities which Mr. Sumper is said to have poured forth during his "two days' speech in the Senate, thereby disgracing that august body, himself, and the country." It will be observed how much more sensitive our Wall street cotemporary is, and how much more decided its condemnation, for the speech of a Free-State Senator than for the invasion of the Senate chamber, and the attack, at disadvantage, on an unarmed man. But The Journal ought to have known that the premises on which it undertakes to condemn Mr. Sumner are untenable. His speech was published in full in The Globe of Wednesday last, where every one of the words which provoked the brutality of this Carolina slavedriver could be seen and examined. In all those words there was nothing transcending the proprieties of debate. They were severe, no doubt, but altogether geatlemanly, and justifiable; far more so indeed than the remarks of Mr. Senator Butler, which called them out. Why did not The Journal refer to the report of Mr. Sumner's speech, to see whether there was that in it which "disgraced that august body, "himself, and the country," to any extent, and above all to an extent which could serve as an apology, however indirect or partial, for the crime of Brooks? Did The Journal not dare to let its readers know the truth about this matter ?

"An Onondaga Farmer" returns to the discussion of the Wool-duties question on another page. We should be perfectly content to leave his article unanswered, resting on what we have already advanced; but he will probably consider a brief criticism more respectful to himself and more consistent to the kind relations which have for years existed between us. We will endeavor to grasp his ering all his words.

1. He constantly assumes that "the farmers," "the wool-growers," think and feel as he does. We have recently printed the letter of William Jarvis, one of the most eminent wool-growers in this country, taking exactly opposite grounds. We believe many of the most intelligent wool-growers think likewise.

2. He assumes as self-evident that each pursuit or branch of industry is benefited by Protection only so far as its own products are shielded from foreign competition thereby. We object to this view as narrow, mole-eyed, and essentially false. We consider ourselves as much benefited by Protection as any body, though our own immediate product is not shielded by impost from foreign competition, and does not desire to be. But whatever increases the general prosperity and thrift of the country extends our patronage and enhances our prosperity. We consider effective duties on Iron, Woolens, Hats, &c. just as conducive to our prosperity as to that of the makers of those articles -and to the farmers' as to ours.

3. He deduces from the Census that only about forty thousand persons were engaged in the Woolen Manufacture. We say that, while this was probably the number actually employed in and about woolen mills, the whole number of persons abstracted from Agriculture and transformed from competitors into customers of the farming interest by the woolen manufacture (including children and dependents) was doubtless much nearer Half a Million. Some of these were making or repairing machinery; others building or renovating mills; others mining coal; others cutting and hauling wood, and so on; but they were none the less abstracted from tillage and beneficially transmuted into customers of the farmers.

4. We understand our friend to be schamed of his citation of De Bow's census tables to prove that Manufactures paid an averyge profit of forty-three per cent. in 1850, and are glad he has the grace to feel compunctious visitings on that account. We know, and doubt not he knows, concerns now carried on at a profit of twenty-five to fifty per cent. secording to De Bow's mode of computation, putting the value of the product on one side, chargng against it the cost of raw material and of labor, subtracting these from the former sum, and counting the balance as net profit, without allowing a cent for rent, repairs, new machinery, postage, and ten thousand other elements of cost,) when in fact they are not making one cent.

5. "An Onendaga Farmer" argues that, because some mills are making woolens at a profit, therefore all might be if well managed. According to this logic, there never was any need of Protection for anything, since in the darkest days of manufacturing rule-in 1820, or in 1841-2-there were